

CUTTING RELEASED.

THE TEXAS EDITOR ONCE MORE HAS HIS LIBERTY.

The Supreme Court of Chihuahua Orders the Arrival of the United States Army at the Rio Grande—The Chance for War.

El Paso, Texas, August 23.—At 11:30 this morning, Cutting was taken once more before Judge Castenda's court, when the official minutes of the Chihuahua supreme court, which had been read this morning, were read to him, which recited the decree, releasing him from further custody. The decision of court is based entirely upon the fact that Medina, the offender, had waived his right to civil suit for damages, the court holding that this ended proceedings against him. When released by the court, Cutting replied:

"As long as I am not further detained a prisoner, I accept liberty, and I request that a copy of the decree of the supreme court be given me for my future use."

This the court consented to do. In Spanish, Judge Castenda sent a copy of the decree to Judge Medina, who sent back word that he, in person, would give Cutting his liberty, accompanied with some wholesome advice.

To a reporter, Cutting said:

"Well, I can't understand what all this has to do with my case in the El Paso Herald, for which I was solely arrested, for four weeks, and was being tried at the time my government made a demand for my immediate release."

It is said on the other side of the river that the Mexican constitution, prohibiting the residence of agitators and other dangerous characters in the republic, will be enforced against Cutting.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Mexico Sending Troops to the Rio Grande.

Laredo, Texas, August 23.—In connection with the fact that the military authorities in Mexico have within the last week purchased all the arms and ammunition to be had in Laredo, it is also the fact that in addition to 2,000 troops within a few hours' march of Nuevo Laredo, there are at present 2,000 Mexican cavalry posted along the Rio Grande between Nuevo Laredo and Piedras Negras. At the old town of Polofay, forty miles above here, there is a detachment of Mexican troops, and they are reported to be throwing up fortifications, pending the decision in the Cutting case. Great uneasiness prevails on this part of the border concerning the utterly defenseless condition of the people, and sharp criticisms on all sides are heard of the president's fishing trip to the Adirondacks, while Mexico is pushing her troops to the Rio Grande in order to strike hard in the event of war being declared. The destruction of private property along the Rio Grande on the American side before an army could be mobilized would, it is alleged, be great, and the value of property destroyed would amount to more than the cost of concentration of a few thousand troops by the government at the principal points along the American border. The Mexicans say they would amount to more than the cost of concentration of a few thousand troops by the government at the principal points along the American border.

ENVOY SEDGWICK.

His Arrival in the City of Mexico—Rumor of His Succeeding Minister Jackson.

Mexico, via Galveston, August 23.—General Sedgwick arrived this morning. He was met by Consul General Porch and spent the day with Minister Jackson. He has not yet visited Minister Mariscal, of the foreign department, but probably will tomorrow. He will make his principal investigation at Chihuahua.

News received here today officially that Medina having withdrawn his suit for damages against Cutting, the supreme court of the state of Chihuahua, which had the appeal under consideration, threw the entire case out of court, and ordered the release of Cutting. There is a rumor here among Americans that General Sedgwick carries a commission to succeed General Jackson.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Their Arrival in Chattanooga—Marching on Atlanta.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 23.—[Special.]—The salvation army has struck the town and will make Chattanooga their headquarters. This is the first visit of the army to the south. They will radiate from this point, moving first to the north, and laying siege to that city of bad morals and no whiskey.

A sensation occurred tonight at the Crow house in this city. William Plummer, of Petersburg, Virginia, and Mrs. Virginia Edwards, of New York, came here to be married. The license was procured, the minister brought into requisition, and all was ready for the ceremony when the groom appeared. He was very drunk and the lady absolutely refused to marry him, and the affair is off, temporarily, at least.

The democratic primaries to select delegates to the county convention to be held for naming county delegates to the congressional convention, to be held here on the 5th of September, met tonight. The result will give C. F. Bates, E. J. A. Frazier, S. Neal, J. C. Frazier, and J. A. Frazier, the vote in the county has not been heard from.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Arguments on a Decision of Secretary Schurz, in 1881.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Secretary Lamar, sitting with Judge East, of the assistant attorney-general's office, today, heard an argument on the motion for a review of the decision of Secretary Schurz, dated January 28th, 1881, fixing the date of the definite location of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company's road from Waco to Tampa Bay, in Florida, under the grant of 1850. The petitioner, Senator Call, of Florida, on behalf of the settlers who have made application to enter and homestead the lands, asks that the withdrawal for the benefit of the road, ordered in 1850, be revoked as recommended by Commissioner Sparks, in view of pending legislation on the subject of this grant. The railway and navigation company resist the motion, claiming that the matter has been fully adjudicated in favor of their rights under the grant.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Thomas D. Johnson, of North Carolina, Resigns.

ASHVILLE, N.C., August 23.—The democratic convention for the ninth congressional district met here today, Mr. E. Carter chairing the proceedings. Mr. Johnson, present member of congress, was unanimously re-nominated. Resolutions were adopted cordially approving the Cleveland administration and its state in endeavoring to procure a repeal of the internal revenue laws and urging continuance of these efforts, and approving efforts to procure a modification and equalization of the war tariffs. They express the deep loss sustained by the death of Samuel J. Tilden.

MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Cleveland Sets the Machinery in Motion.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 23.—The industrial exposition opened here this afternoon amid great enthusiasm. A procession was made up of officers of the exposition, speakers of the occasion, municipal officials of the twin cities, Brigadier General Rager and staff from Fort Snelling, and other military, judicial and political dignitaries, and marched through the principal streets, which were handsomely decorated. Business houses were closed, and the general interest evinced on the occasion was only paralleled by the Villard day in 1883. The exercises at the building were opened with governor's salute of seventeen guns. The music was furnished by a Mexican band of fifty pieces, a military band from Fort Snelling and a local orchestra. Prayer was offered by Bishop Ireland, after which the mayor tendered the hospitality of the city to visitors and guests of the exposition.

Gov. W. D. Washburn, president, read a telegram to President Cleveland, stating that the board of directors of the exposition, now ready to be opened, desired Mrs. Cleveland to set the machinery in motion. Ex-Governor E. K. Davis then delivered an oration. At the conclusion of the address, telegraphic connection was made between the building and the Minneapolis office of the Western Union, then throughout Chicago, Cleveland and New York city with upper Saranac lake, and at 4:30, responding to the pressure of the lady's finger, many hundred miles away, the machinery suddenly awoke into life, the great steam whistle blew deafeningly, everybody cheered and the exposition was opened.

ANOTHER STREET CAR STRIKE.

The Drivers and Conductors of New York Off Duty Again.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The employees of the Broadway and Avenue cars and Broadway and University place lines stopped work at 4 a. m. today on account of the change yesterday in the schedule of time. This change, it is claimed, added from three to five hours to the work of each driver and conductor. The employees of other west side lines have been much dissatisfied with various alleged exactions of their superintendents, being obliged to work longer hours all around. It was rumored that a military movement is impending at Widwin and elsewhere in favor of Prince Alexander, also that Stambouloff, president of the Bulgarian chamber, heads the proposed military movement.

Advices from Widwin say that the army is dissatisfied with the present state of affairs, and that the lower classes are still ignorant of what has happened. The Bulgarian government has established a blockade on the Servian frontier.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE TERMS.

SOFA, August 23.—The government proclamation announcing the deposition of Prince Alexander and the reasons therefor, declares that:

"He rendered great services on the field of battle, but politically he had little regard for Bulgaria's position as a slave state and the main tenance of relations with the world."

BUCHAREST, August 23.—Advices from Sofia say that Karaveloff's provisional government, realizing that public sentiment remained unfavorable to Prince Alexander, caused a circular to be distributed among the people, calling a ministerial list, containing the names of prominent men of all parties and classes, who, the document declared, were to be invited to form a government, the purpose being to cause the belief that the government was receiving general support. Such a combination is not considered possible, and the document is regarded as a mere attempt to hold such different views as to render their coalition impossible. The government at Sofia remains faithful to Prince Alexander, and refuses to recognize the new government. Numbers of Bulgarians and prominent Russo-phobists have already fled to Roumania. The fugitives include in their number many Russian nihilists, who were serving as officers in the Russian army. It is now believed that Prince Alexander is confined in a monastery near Sofia. It is rumored that Premier Karaveloff has been expelled from Sofia, and that the Russian government for Russia are permitted to leave Bulgarian territory.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.—The Russian press was less sanguine in its views on Prince Alexander than it was when Roumelia revolted in 1885, the newspapers here generally for some time past having believed that the political tension in Bulgaria foreshadowed a catastrophe.

The Videmostski says:

"Russia must now speak her weighty word if she does not wish to lose control of Bulgarian destinies."

The Novosti says:

"It is highly probable that Russia will interfere in the near future in a new order of things in Bulgaria, and add:

With Alexander deposed, Bulgarian sympathy with Russia will revive."

Most of the Russian papers observe that foreign manifests a confusion of ideas respecting the relations between the three emperors.

THE NEWS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 23.—News of the revolution in Bulgaria caused a heavy and rapid fall on bourse here. One rumor is that Prince Alexander was imprisoned at Widwin. Another is that he was placed on board a ship bound for the coast of Greece.

M. Zankoff, who is the prime mover in the revolution, and nominal head of the government, allows only favorable news to leave Sofia.

The Fremdenblatt thinks that the deposition of Alexander is hardly likely to pass out of the sphere of diplomacy, or to be deprived of its present local character.

The Wiener Correspondence states that some of the most noted adherents of Prince Alexander, and are actually in prison.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SURPRISED.

LONDON, August 23.—The marquis of Salisbury declared that he had had a long interview with the earl of Lidesleigh, foreign minister. The coup d'etat in Bulgaria was a complete surprise to both ministers. The activities which were effected by the first receipt of the news from Sofia are now recovering. A dispatch from Vienna to the Times contains the following:

"Prince Alexander was deposed by conspiracy. He was escorted to Widwin to embark there on Sunday for Severin, in Wallachia, Roumania. A dispatch from Bucharest to the Times states that all news from Bulgaria came at present through official channels, and that no private person was allowed to enter or leave the city. Telegram lines have all been stopped from operation."

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the Bulgarian revolution, says it proves that the Bulgarians are incapable of becoming a united nation, proclaiming that the trumpet-tongued Russian is again lord of the Balkan range and of Bulgarian ports on the Buxine sea, most awoken lively reflections in the minds of the Ottomans.

The Morning Post says:

"It is evident that Prince Alexander's courage has been the cause of the revolution, and the intrigues and conspiracy with which he found himself confronted."

The Daily News says:

"It is obvious that Prince Alexander was deposed by the direct orders of the czar. The official version of the revolution is so flagrantly and transparently dishonest that it will not deceive a child. The effect may be extremely serious. Russia's action is absolutely unwarranted and without excuse. The argument of the Berlin Post that the revolution implies Russian victory over English influence in the east is absurd. No power is less interested than England. Alexander was nominally a vassal of the sultan, and it can be shown that he was deposed without the sultan's consent, a grave international difficulty will at once be raised."

GERMAN SYMPATHY FOR THE PRINCE.

BERLIN, August 23.—The Post, Prince Bismarck's organ, publishes an article on the

BULGARIA'S CRISIS.

THE ABDICATION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

The Prince Abjourned at the Point Against Him—The People Abandoning—Roumelia Elected Against the After—The Feeling in England and Russia—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, August 23.—The Times' Vienna correspondent says the story of the deposition of Prince Alexander is told as follows:

Karaveloff, the prime minister, entered the palace at Sofia and explained to Prince Alexander that the public opinion of Bulgaria was dissatisfied with his policy and demanded his deposition. Prince Alexander said:

"I see no friends. I can no resist."

Public meetings have been held in Sofia and Buzhuk, and in all of them the proclamation of the change of government was received with favor. The people rejoice over the coup, which they say ended an intolerable situation. Bulgarians are persuaded that Russia will now assist them to consummate the union which they think it is Turkey's design to frustrate.

Prince Alexander was taken completely by surprise. He was astounded at the sudden bursting of a plot upon him, and he had no time to manage the whole affair with much secrecy that the only indication of the coming storm was a mutinous spirit noticeable among the troops. Prince Alexander had ordered to be stopped the circulation of papers among them which openly declared that he alone was the only obstacle to union, but his orders in this regard were not obeyed. The affection of the common people for Prince Alexander personally remained undiminished.

A telegram from Bucharest says the Roumanians are very much excited over the Bulgarian crisis. King Charles is personally providing over a special meeting of the cabinet has summoned and Premier Bratianu is returning from Govda with all possible speed.

A Bucharest dispatch says that the Bulgarian authorities have forbidden Bulgarians to cross the Danube into Roumania. There are rumors that a military movement is impending at Widwin and elsewhere in favor of Prince Alexander, also that Stambouloff, president of the Bulgarian chamber, heads the proposed military movement.

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Bulgarian crisis, which is characterized by animosity of expressions toward Russia and unfriendliness to England.

M. DeGiers, Russian foreign minister, who is journeying at Frankfurt will, it is stated, almost immediately visit Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, Austrian minister for foreign affairs. The opinion is general here that Germany and Austria, by mutual agreement, sacrificed Prince Alexander, and Bulgaria, in order to preserve an alliance with Russia at the expense of England. Public opinion in Germany, sympathizes with Prince Alexander in his misfortune.

ROME, August 23.—The Italian press unanimously sympathizes with Prince Alexander.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Labouchere and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the Irish Problem.

LONDON, August 23.—In the house of commons tonight, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Sexton, declared that the commission appointed to inquire into the Belfast riots, consisting of General Sir John Buller and two Irish barristers, French and Adams, the government proposed to add to the commission an officer of experience, namely, Chief Constable McCarthy, of Limerick.

Mr. Labouchere, resuming debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech, said that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent election manifesto was an insult to the radical party. He Labouchere was surprised that the Hartingtonians had never repudiated the language applied by Churchill to Gladstone. He wanted the whigs with being disgraced Tories.

Besides whigs, he continued, there was a Birmingham range, under the leadership of Chamberlain. The family of the latter had, doubtless, done efficient municipal service, and Birmingham, therefore, out of sheer gratitude, had elected it to the honor of the municipal council. Outside of Birmingham the Chamberlainites had no influence whatever. Chamberlain thought that no scheme could be a good one unless he himself was the author of it. Chamberlain's scheme would continue in his downward career until he should be regarded as Lord Chamberlain. [Laughter.] The speaker urged Irishmen to continue their efforts by legitimate means to obtain their rights, and to refrain from any act of violence. [Cheers.]

The followers of Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader. The accusation that they were mercenary in receiving aid from America came with bad grace from English members, who were not above receiving pecuniary aid from the dual house in the last election. He said winter was approaching, and the military was assisting in the evictions of the people, many of whom were cast out upon the roadside. Irishmen could not be blamed if they refused to submit tamely to this, but it was warned that the disorders would only serve as an excuse for refusing home rule, and would ensure coercion.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was the duty of the government to restore order and administer government in Ireland with the law as they found it. Why, he asked, did not Sir William Harcourt move an amendment to the address, instead of attempting to stab the government behind the back. If it was true that the government had encouraged outrage and promoted disorder in Ireland, they ought to be impeached. The speaker declared that the government was not to be treated with success unless the causes were treated, was of modern invention. He the speaker could remember when Sir William Harcourt denounced the land league doctrine as a doctrine of assassination and took an active part in the adoption of the measures for the repression of the league without considering remedial measures. [Cheers.]

Mr. Labouchere (the speaker) said he believed the troubles in Belfast were due to the unfortunate proposals of the late government. [Cheers.] Were the disorders in Belfast and Kerry to be allowed to continue, the electoral changes they might and returned a parliament pledged to Mr. Gladstone's policy? If not, why did Sir William Harcourt sneer at the present government for trying to do their duty to suppress crime? Wherever the government should find the law harsh or unjust they would remedy them. [Cheers.] Sir William Harcourt was afraid to attack the government openly and move an amendment to the address, he chafed the wall, and the motto, "no rent," and then ran away. [Laughter.] The government proposed two things—to administer the law and to consider the scheme of decentralization, and to place in the direction of local self-government framed upon a popular basis. [Parnellite laughter.] The latter scheme would be framed, as far as possible, to meet the exigencies of Ireland, and to be in accordance with the verdict of the late elections. [Cheers.] That was their whole policy. The government hoped that when their tenure of office closed, they would leave Ireland more peaceful, orderly and prosperous than they had found it. [Cheers.]

Right Hon. W. H. Smith, secretary for war, in answer to an inquiry made in the house of commons this afternoon, by Sir Julian Goldsmith, liberal member for South St. Pancras, in relation to charges made by Colonel Thorpe in a military publication that a corrupt ring existed for the control of ordnance disbursements, and that this ring was composed of eminent officials of the government and members of Sir William Armstrong's arms manufacturing company, said he had carefully considered the charges, and so far had seen none which amounted to the specific charge of corruption, malversation in office or disgraceful conduct in any particular department of the service.

He had invited Colonel Thorpe to privately impart to the war department any facts he had in his possession or control impugning in any way the conduct of affairs in either the ordnance or any other branch, promising to place the information properly before the court lawyers, with a view to submitting the matter to a competent tribunal for trial, if the material could even be obtained for a prima facie case.

Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech is substantially as follows:

"We solemnly assure your majesty that we fear that, owing to the heavy fall in prices of agricultural produce, the greatest difficulty will be experienced by the small tenant farmers in payment of present rents, and that the land act of 1880, followed by the widespread suffering and endangering the maintenance of social order."

We deprecate any attempt to transfer the loss due to inability to pay rents from the owners and to the taxpayers of Great Britain and Ireland by any extension of the purchase of the basis of rents fixed when prices were higher than they are now.

Mr. Horsey, attorney general of Ireland, will introduce in the house of commons tomorrow a bill to empower the Belfast riot commission to examine witnesses under oath in certain cases and to grant certificates of indemnity.

The Evicted Irish.

DUBLIN, August 23.—Sixty tenants who had been evicted from their homes on the estate of the Marquis of Ely, in Wexford, entered New Ross today, accompanied by an immense procession. Four hundred horsemen were in line and music was furnished by a number of brass

bands. After attending a political meeting, the evicted tenants marched in a body to the workhouse.

Belfast Riots Rout the Police and Wreck Their Barracks.

BELFAST, August 23, 9:30 p. m.—This evening a detachment of police made an attempt to disperse a mob on Shank hill. The mob becoming infuriated, threw volley after volley of stones at the policemen and routed them. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks, which were defended by twenty policemen. Military reinforcements are hurrying to the spot.

During an eviction at Ballyogan, Kilkenny, today, a row took place, during which the police were stoned, and a number of bailiffs were severely injured. A fruitless attempt was made to wreck the barracks. A portion of the mansion of Judge Rice, at Beshmont, near Lixnaw, county Kerry, was wrecked today by an explosion of dynamite. A similar outrage was perpetrated on a Protestant farmer's house at Gortean, Londonderry.

Midnight.—The police did not fire upon the mob. The streets were cleared by the military. Nine arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone Says He Will Continue the Struggle.

LONDON, August 23.—Mr. Gladstone, in the course of an address at Chislehurst on Saturday, said:

"The enthusiasm of British friends of home rule is an incentive to me to never be beaten in it, but to continue the struggle for the happiness of Ireland. Although there may have been prejudice between Great Britain and Ireland, the fact that in the recent electoral count 1,400,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen polled votes in behalf of Ireland shows that that prejudice is fast disappearing. Let men consult any book or nation in the world, and they will find one which does not say that the relations between England and Ireland, under the union, have been miserable for Ireland and dishonorable to England. If the country desires to redeem her honor and enable her parliament to attend to its pressing business of imperial legislation, the Irish question must be settled."

Socialistic Sympathy.

LONDON, August 23.—At the usual weekly meeting of the executive council of the socialist league today the following resolution was adopted:

"We vote in council expresses its abhorrence of the cowardly conduct of the government of Ireland in passing sentence for murder against men who have shown their sympathy with the suffering masses."

Boulanger's Biography.

PARIS, August 23.—The author of the biography of General Boulanger, the publication of which has caused so much controversy, is Henri Depense. It was written at the time of Boulanger's visit to the United States to represent France at the centenary of the battle of Yorktown, and was not intended to be satirical in any respect.

Convict Mutineers.

PARIS, August 23.—The transport Orme was yesterday sent for Martinique, loaded with convicts. She returned yesterday and reported that the convicts had revolted and tried to gain possession of the ship. Two convicts were killed, and several others were wounded. Many of them had been killed.

A Clergyman Expelled.

PARIS, August 23.—The government has expelled from France an English clergyman, named Draught, a resident of Chastilly, on the ground that he is a partisan of the Orleans princes.

Important Rumors.

LONDON, August 23.—Persistent rumors are current in every European capital to the effect that Austria is about to proclaim the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia.

THE IRISH DELEGATES.

Their Arrival in New York—Mr. Redmond's Speech.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Messrs. O'Brien, Redmond and Deasy, Irish delegates to the Chicago convention, arrived at Grand Central depot at 11 a. m., today, on their return from the "Wisconsin," of the Guion line for Queensdown. The delegates all expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of the convention. Mr. Deasy remarked:

"The enemies of home rule in England, who have been so busy in the past year in trying to do such as to disrupt the Irish National league. Their hopes have been blasted. No doubt Lord Churchill waited to see what shape its work would take before moving in the direction of coercion. He will not now try coercion. It will, however, come inside of six months. I believe that the government will be forced to introduce a coercion bill during the winter. We will be crowded upon them by the exasperating conduct of landlords. The story by cable today about the Gweedore eleven days' evictions is shameful. Evictions on a large scale will undoubtedly be carried on by the landlords who believe that Tories will support them."

ANOTHER BOMB.

The Chicago Police Capture Another One of the Deadly Missiles.

CHICAGO, August 23.—While patrolling South park avenue, officer Brown was attracted to the rear of No. 2,400 by a crowd of people intently looking at some object on the ground, which none seemed disposed to pick up. The object was a gas pipe three feet long, and one end slightly plugged up with lead, at the other end, a long fuse and three matches were attached.

It resembled a dynamite bomb, similar to those which of late have been found in all parts of the city. It was placed directly under the kitchen window of a residence which is occupied by Mr. Spruance, a board of trade man. The deadly looking instrument was hastily handed to the officer, who carried it to his station for the inspection of his superiors. These two, gave the thing the cold shoulder, and after short deliberation, it was decided to throw it into the lake, being too dangerous for examination. It is the largest yet discovered.

Peace in Honduras.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Consul General Balz, of Honduras, today received the following from President Bogran, of Honduras, in regard to the invasion of that country by the "Invaders" of the United States.

"Invasion conquered and various cities killed. Peace is fully restored."

Examiners of the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The civil service commission some time since issued a notice for examination for applicants from the middle body of revolutionaries.

Only one applicant responded to the call, and he passed examination today. There are several vacancies to be filled.

Attempt to Lynch a Rapist.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 23.—Thomas Sylvester, the negro who attempted to outrage a white girl Sunday, narrowly escaped lynching by an infuriated mob today. The police came to his rescue and locked him up. He partially confesses his crime.

AN INUNDATED CITY.

INDIANOLA, TEXAS, COMPLETELY SUBMERGED.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, AUGUST 24.

8 A. M. CONVENTION AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.
AT 10 A. M. THE CITY COMMITTEE AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT 7:30 P. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Small Paragraphs Caught On the Fly By
The Constitution Reporters.

AN ESTATE APPRAISED.—Yesterday the inventory and appraisal of the estate of the late Mrs. L. C. McWhorter was filed with the probate court. The total assessment is about \$70,000.

A MARRIAGE.—Sunday, Mr. A. H. Colpepper, of Atlanta, and Miss Fannie Hardage, of Cobb county, were married at Powder Springs. The happy couple have many friends, who wish them much happiness in life.

NOTARIES COMMISSIONED.—Yesterday Governor McDaniel commissioned as notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace George C. Howell, for the 11th G. M. district, Murray C. Howell, for the 12th G. M. district, and N. G. Trout, for the 13th G. M. district, Jackson county.

SEE IS MUCH BETTER.—Mrs. Crim, wife of Captain W. M. Crim, is improving slowly and much better yesterday than she has been for several days. Last night the restful night and the captain's hand is sincerely hoped that she may continue to improve.

MRS. BROWN'S DEATH.—Mrs. A. J. Brown, wife of J. S. Brown, died yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 1111 1/2 street, after a painful illness of one week. Mrs. Brown was a young lady of great popularity and her death was universally regretted. The remains will be taken to Liberton, her old home, for interment.

BROUGHT HOME.—The remains of young John H. Elder, killed by a train at Marietta, were brought home yesterday afternoon from the East Tennessee depot to his father's home on Wheat street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and a large concourse of friends followed the body to its last resting place.

HE HAS JOINED THE CHURCH.—Will Puckett, the husband of Cartersville, who shot and killed Bryant Strickland several weeks ago, joined the Baptist church Sunday. An Atlanta gentleman, Mr. Jack W. Smyth, was in Cartersville and was present at the immersion. Puckett has changed his ways greatly since the death of Strickland.

SAN JONES AT CARTERSVILLE.—On the 21st of September, San Jones will begin a series of services at Cartersville. It has been announced that Dr. Hawthorne will be in Cartersville and will be present at the immersion. Puckett has changed his ways greatly since the death of Strickland.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—Tonight at 7:30 there will be at the chamber of commerce a meeting of the committee which was appointed last Friday night at the citizens' meeting to formulate a plan for the organization of a body known as the Atlanta Manufacturers' association. A call for the meeting appears elsewhere in THE CONSTITUTION with a list of the gentlemen whose names are requested to act on the committee. A full attendance is requested.

A MOONSHINE STILL CAPTURED.—Late last Saturday night, United States Deputy Marshal Colquhoun and Deputy Col. H. H. Smith, of the Georgia coast, captured a moonshine still in the city of Atlanta. The proprietors of the crooked whisky still had prepared for an extensive business. They had over fifty gallons of moonshine on hand and had prepared not been away from the place long. They had constructed a warm out of sixty feet of leaden water pipe. Nobody was seen near the still and no arrests were made.

A BROKEN NOSE.—James Clamer, a carpenter who has been working at the new building on Whitehall street near Fair street, yesterday fell from a ladder upon which he was working. In the fall Mr. Clamer's nose struck one of the beams of the ladder and he was thrown to the ground. His nose was broken and he was taken to the hospital. He is now recovering from his injuries.

THROWN FROM HIS WAGON.—Frank Thrasher, one of the Ballard transfer drivers, was thrown from a wagon yesterday about noon on Pryor street, near Line street. Thrasher was standing in the rear end of his wagon driving at a good speed, when one of the wheels ran over a loose stone. This caused the wagon to topple to one side, and Thrasher losing his balance, fell out backward. The back of his head struck the hard paving, and Thrasher was knocked senseless for a few seconds. He was taken to the hospital and is now recovering from his injuries.

FOR LURAY CAVERNS.—A great number of persons residing in central Georgia will welcome the announcement that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad has been authorized to run a cheap excursion to Luray Caverns on the 28th inst. Tickets will be only \$1 for the round trip and will be good for one week. A very possible effort will be made to make this a pleasant trip. As this is the first very low rate that has been offered to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity this season to any attractive resort, it is hoped that the sale of tickets will be sufficiently large to influence the managers to give another low rate excursion at an early date.

JUDGE NEWMAN'S FIRST BUSINESS.—Judge Newman spent a portion of yesterday morning in judge's chambers, in United States court, considering the cases of the violators of the law, whose sentences were suspended by Judge McWay, whose cases were unsettled. District Attorney Hill being absent, Commissioner Haight laid the matter before Judge Newman. As there was some doubt about the status of the cases, Judge Newman postponed a full hearing and decision until September first, at which time he will have returned to the city with his family from his vacation. Judge Newman left yesterday afternoon on the East Tennessee train for Haywood White Sulphur Springs, where he will join his family and remain until September first.

AT THE CITY COURT.—Yesterday the city court continued to dispose of criminal business. John M. Barlow, colored, was found guilty of stealing chickens. Judge Van Epps remarked that Barlow was an old offender and would put him where he would let chickens alone for a while. He was sent to the penitentiary for twelve months. John Clark, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced to a fine of \$25 or 30 days in the penitentiary. His sentence was made with light on account of a statement by one of the witnesses. The case of Judge Van Epps was tried for stealing a pair of shoes. The jury had not agreed on a verdict when the court adjourned. In the case against M. C. Galluchet, tried on Saturday, Judge Van Epps imposed a fine of \$100 and costs for carrying concealed weapons.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a serious and almost fatal accident happened on Whitehall street near Hunter. Miss Decker, a young lady residing on Thompson street, was in the act of crossing Whitehall, when a drayman came rushing up speed. The driver struck her with the horse and she was thrown to the ground. She was badly frightened and she was unable to rise. Several persons who saw the accident ran to the young lady and helped her to her feet. The driver continued his reckless course down the street and got out of sight before he could be recognized.

A BOLD OUTRAGE.

BURNING OF MARSHAL NELMS'S HOUSE.

Captains Nelms and His Family Barely Escape With Their Lives—The House Fired in Six Places by the Dastardly Incendiaries—The Story of the Cowardly Crime.

United States Marshal Nelms is wearing a bandage around his wrist, and limping about with a sprained ankle. He had a close call Saturday night and only escaped with his life by a miraculous chance. Marshal Nelms's house, at Smyrna, Cobb county, fifteen miles from Atlanta, was burned down over his head at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and he and his sleeping family came near perishing in the flames.

Said Captain Nelms yesterday: "My baby saved our lives, and but for the little fellow six of us would have been burned to death."

"How was it?" asked several persons at once.

"My room was quite a large one," explained Marshal Nelms and had two beds in it. As I am away all day and don't get a chance to see much of the baby, I have been having the child sleep with me for some nights past. Saturday night the child was sleeping in my arms and got my hand in its hand. In turning over he pulled my hand and woke me. The child was beginning to fret and I, still half asleep, called to my wife and told her she had better take the baby with her. I did not know that the baby was in my arms, and I was carrying it to her bed, when she was startled by a sheet of flame.

bursting into the room through the window. She was instantly wide awake, and screamed out that the house was on fire. I sprang out of bed and seized my clothes, which were hanging on the head of the bedstead. They were already on fire, and you can see that they blistered my wrist. I forced open the door and hurried my wife out of doors with the baby. As I got in the hall I shouted to my sister-in-law and her husband, and a lady visitor who were occupying rooms upstairs that the house was burning down, and to rush for their lives.

"As I stepped out of the door, I missed a step, and either sprained my wrist, or my baby or broke a small bone in it. It has given me a great deal of trouble, and I can hardly walk."

"The folks upstairs were aroused by my calls and at once hurried for the stairs, but already the steps were ablaze and their escape seemed out of the question. My brother-in-law, seized a bucket of water from his room and poured it on the steps, making a place upon which they could step. They had barely gotten out of the house in their night clothes when a portion of the roof fell in. Five minutes later the whole house was in ruins."

"Did you save anything?"

"Nothing," the wife said, but the clothes on my back. One or two portraits were jerked from the walls, but the house, furniture and all my effects were burned."

"Any insurance?"

"Not a dollar."

"How was that?"

"You see, I have just had my house thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and I was so proud of it that I got all the insurance policy collected when I intended to take out sufficient insurance to cover it all at once. I expected to attend to it this week."

"How much did you lose?"

"About seven thousand five hundred dollars."

"What of the origin?"

"It was incendiary. Without a doubt. Why the house was set on fire in a half dozen different places. Not only on every side, but upon the roof, the parties bringing a ladder with them, which they left leaning against the house when they fled. The smell of oil was quite apparent, and the rapid burning of the house showed that it had been fired with a view to its total destruction."

"Have you any suspicions?"

"Yes, but must work them quietly. My dogs have been poisoned in the past few days, and I have reasons for suspecting certain parties. Two neighbors of mine, living on different roads leading from Smyrna, happened to be up at the time and they told me that just about the time they saw the light in the sky, made by my burning house, some persons on horseback rode by at full speed. There were evidently several of them."

This was one of the boldest outrages that has ever been perpetrated in this state, and no effort will be spared to overtake the guilty parties. Marshal Nelms has the sympathy of the community in his loss.

GEORGIA TOBACCO.

The Adaptability of Georgia Soil for Tobacco.

Hon. T. J. Flake, of DeKalb county, sent to the department of agriculture yesterday specimens of Okefinoche tobacco raised on his place near Fluke, in that county, which clearly demonstrate the adaptability of Georgia soil to the growth of the Virginia weed. Some of the leaves of the specimen are eighteen inches wide by thirty inches long, and indicate an exceedingly luxuriant growth. Mr. Flake has eight or ten acres sown of which the specimen alluded to is a fair average. It is on new ground, and no fertilizer was used. The soil is fast approaching maturity, and Mr. Flake is preparing for its curing under directions given by Commissioner Henderson's manual on tobacco culture.

Increasing appreciation of the importance of diversified crops on the part of our farmers induced the commissioner of agriculture last spring to suggest to a money crop and in furtherance of this suggestion he purchased a lot of seed of what he conceived to be the best varieties and distributed them throughout the state, together with a manual on tobacco culture. Of course the crop of this year will be rather in the nature of an experiment, and many may fail in properly preparing it for market, though excelling the greatest care, but they should not be discouraged thereby, for skill in the handling of any crop only comes from practice and observation. If our soil will produce the perfect plant profitably, the knowledge of its harvesting and preparation for market will come with time.

Special Notice.

At a called meeting held on the 20th inst. to consider the interests of Atlanta in connection with manufactures, the following named citizens were appointed a committee to formulate a plan for the organization of a body to be known as the Atlanta Manufacturers' association: Messrs. John M. Barlow, W. A. Hemphill, E. E. Rawson, J. P. Jones, J. P. Harrison, Dr. W. R. Hamilton, C. F. Atwood, Frank E. Lewis, J. H. Richards, Jacob Elias, W. H. Venable, M. C. Kiser, F. A. Moore, John Collins, T. H. Jones, David Kiser, E. W. Marsh, J. W. English, H. H. Porter, E. B. Bullock, Isaac S. Boyd, J. J. Hill, F. M. Coker, E. C. Hamilton, W. A. Brotherton, Z. A. Rice, J. E. Wylie, E. C. Peters, L. P. Grant, Wm. Markham, Charles Beerman, S. W. Goode, J. G. Throver, Frank P. Rice, J. H. Dougherty, C. W. Hamilton, S. M. Inman, L. M. Collier, J. C. Hendrix, John A. Fitten, Jas. H. Anderson, J. C. Peck, Anthony Murphy, Geo. Taylor and Johnathan Norcross. The committee are requested to meet at the chamber of commerce tomorrow afternoon at 7:30 p. m. Atlanta's interests are to be considered. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

The Excursionists to Luray.

The excursionists to Luray via E. T. V. & O. R. Y. on the 28th inst., will arrive at Bristol 6:25 a. m. and reach Luray 6:23 p. m., thereby passing all the leading summer resorts in West Tennessee and Virginia in daylight.

THE EGMONT PAPERS.

A Valuable Donation by a Savannah Lady to the State Archives.

Through the public spirit of Mr. J. S. Morgan, formerly a citizen of this state, but now a resident of London, the executive archives of Georgia were recently enriched with the original volumes of the Egmont Journal, containing the proceedings of the trustees of the colony of Georgia and many valuable facts relative to the early history of the colony. These valuable volumes were presented to the state by General Gordon during the last session of the legislature. They were, of course, the objects of deep interest to the people of Georgia generally, but to no one more than to Colonel Charles C. Jones, of Augusta, who has for many years made the history of the state the object of his devoted and enthusiastic study and the inspiration of his literary efforts. His interest in the Egmont Journal was shared by Mrs. DeRenne, an accomplished lady of Savannah, both because of the intrinsic value of these antique papers and because her deceased husband had pursued as his favorite study the history of his own state.

At the suggestion of Colonel Jones, Mrs. DeRenne had published in beautiful and costly form forty-nine copies of the Egmont Journal as a memorial volume of her husband. Yesterday one of these valuable books was received at the executive office, accompanied by the following letter from Colonel Jones:

ATLANTA, GA., August 19.—His Excellency, Governor Henry D. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Governor: I am commissioned by Mrs. DeRenne, of Savannah, to present to the state of Georgia, as an accompanying copy of the Egmont Journal, the original manuscript of which was donated to me by General Gordon during the last session of the legislature. I am now preserving among the archives of the executive department, and I am anxious to guard its contents against the ravages of time and decay which attend upon all autograph matter, and I am suggesting the publication of the Egmont Journal as a memorial volume of her husband. Yesterday one of these valuable books was received at the executive office, accompanied by the following letter from Colonel Jones:

LETTER FROM COLONEL JONES. ATLANTA, GA., August 19.—His Excellency, Governor Henry D. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Governor: I am commissioned by Mrs. DeRenne, of Savannah, to present to the state of Georgia, as an accompanying copy of the Egmont Journal, the original manuscript of which was donated to me by General Gordon during the last session of the legislature. I am now preserving among the archives of the executive department, and I am anxious to guard its contents against the ravages of time and decay which attend upon all autograph matter, and I am suggesting the publication of the Egmont Journal as a memorial volume of her husband. Yesterday one of these valuable books was received at the executive office, accompanied by the following letter from Colonel Jones:

Her purpose is to place them in the leading libraries of this country and of Europe, where they will attract the notice of the minister to the education of historical studies.

You will agree with me, I am quite sure, that by this generous and patriotic act, Mrs. DeRenne has won good title to the gratitude and the cordial thanks of all Georgians who cherish a loyal interest in the traditions and the early memories of this commonwealth.

It is a special pleasure to be the medium of transmitting this handsome and valuable volume, and well knowing that you will accord to it the same cordial and patriotic interest.

I have the honor to be very respectfully and truly your obedient servant.

CHARLES C. JONES, JR.

GOVERNOR McDANIEL'S REPLY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, August 23.—Hon. Charles C. Jones, Jr., Augusta, Ga.—Dear Sir:—I am very confident that I am not assuming too much when I make grateful acknowledgments in behalf of the state of Georgia for the donation of the Egmont Journal, which is a most valuable and interesting volume. It is a special pleasure to be the medium of transmitting this handsome and valuable volume, and well knowing that you will accord to it the same cordial and patriotic interest.

With sentiments of high esteem, I am a very truly yours, The handsome, new gilt edge volume presents a striking contrast to the two old books bound in parchment now yellow with age. They will be placed together in the archives and be carefully treasured there.

Mrs. Leon and Her Singer—Will She Do It, and How?

A good deal of incredulity is expressed in regard to the proposed feat at Grant park on Friday afternoon. Not a few profess open disbelief that Mrs. Leon will mount the rope or operate on a sewing machine so skillfully balanced and so much nearer the clouds than is customary.

Still, a large number are anxious and curious to know how well she will do. We do not profess to be able to answer all these queries, but as Professor Leon says the thing will be done, and as the Singer sewing machine people say it will be done, we do not see any way to get around believing that the program will be carried out. Furthermore, the very machine that is to be used on the occasion is now on exhibition in one of the show windows of the Singer office, at 20 Whitehall street, and is to the examination of all comers, while in the other window of the same office is a handsome "Drop Cabinet Singer" machine, which will be presented to Mrs. Leon by the Singer manufacturing company in recognition of the unprecedented feat that she will have accomplished when the sun goes down on Friday. The "Drop Cabinet" is the latest thing in bonnet furniture and is a most beautiful sewing machine. Its name indicates, it gets "the drop" on you every time. There will be no drop, however, about next Friday's business at the park—at least we hope not.

The Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-Fourth District.

The thirty-fourth senatorial nominating convention assembled in Yeats' hall, at Stone mountain, last Saturday, August 21st, at 12 o'clock m. E. L. Hanes, Jr., of Columbus, was elected chairman, and J. N. Johnson, of Henry, requested to act as secretary. On motion of E. L. Hanes, Jr., the convention went into the nomination of senators for the next general assembly, from the thirty-fourth senatorial district, consisting of the counties of Colquhoun, McIntosh, of Gwinnett, seconded the nomination, as also did W. M. Word, of DeKalb county, as a suitable man for the place. Col. E. L. Hanes, Jr., of Gwinnett, seconded the nomination, as also did W. M. Word, of DeKalb county, as a suitable man for the place. Col. E. L. Hanes, Jr., of Gwinnett, seconded the nomination, as also did W. M. Word, of DeKalb county, as a suitable man for the place.

A committee of five, headed with W. M. Word, was appointed to notify Mr. Word of his nomination, and to conduct him into the hall. He was present at the convention by Colonel W. H. Hanes, Jr., and accepted the nomination in one of his characteristic speeches.

The convention then went into the selection of a democratic executive committee for the thirty-fourth senatorial district for the ensuing two years, and on motion of Colonel John S. Campbell, the following were chosen as that committee, four from Gwinnett, four from DeKalb, and two from Henry.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—GWINNETT: T. M. Peoples, J. M. Gues, G. W. Mills, L. F. McDonald.

DEKALB: Dr. J. L. Johnson, W. M. Regadade, C. J. Carroll, E. L. Hanes, Jr.

HENRY: J. S. Alexander, E. H. Ferguson. On motion of John S. Alexander, C. W. Smith was requested to act as ex-officio chairman of the above committee. The meeting then adjourned for a future meeting, and the adjourned session of the convention requested the papers in the district and the Atlanta Constitution to publish the proceedings.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE Produces and Restores Natural Sleep.

Dr. C. E. Drake, Belleville, Ill., says: "I have found it, and it alone, to produce sweet and natural sleep in cases of wakefulness caused by overwork of the brain, which often occurs with active professional and business men."

One Thousand Mergito Nuts at special factory cost. Must be sold at T. C. F. H. J. G.

The Constitution Job Office has just received two hundred thousand Letter and Note Heads and is prepared to print same at prices that defy competition.

Pullman Palace Buffet sleepers will be used on the Luray excursion on the 28th inst.

Think of buying a chamber suit for \$13.50 complete. Just opened one hundred rations, rockers at factory cost. P. H. Snook.

STILSON JEWELER,

68 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Reduced prices for cash previous to removal.

Clothing.

MY FALL FOR SUITS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

Great Variety of Styles and Prices Low.

AM CLOSING OUT READY MADE FOR MEN AT HARD P GEORGE MUSE, Blank Books.

A complete line at bottom prices. Parties in need of anything in this line will do well to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.

Ladies' Fine Stationery.

Below we give prices of slightly damaged and a lot of box papers and visiting cards bought at auction, which we must close out at once to make room for a new stock:

50 boxes fancy note paper at 10c per box.
20 " illuminated " 5c, worth 50.
10 " initial note at 25c per box, 10c, 25c, 40c.
10 " best lined paper at 35c " 50.
10 " illuminated " 20c " 40.
10 " fine morning paper, 55 and 40c, worth 60.
10 " card and envelope, slightly damaged, at 20.
100 " best visiting cards at 50c, worth 50c.
1000 best envelopes to match, at 50c per package.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Any size or style made to order at greatly reduced prices. An elegant line of moulding to select from.

The best Pocket Fountain Pen in the world at 50c each.

SOMETHING NEW.

See it at THORNTON & SELKIRK, 28 Whitehall St.

It is True.

Yes, I offer for this week only, a valuable house, six acres of land, six-room house, fruit, etc., for \$150, on the railroad between Atlanta and East Point. \$2,000 was refused for it a short time ago. The owner is in need of money, and compelled to sell at once. Big bargain. A. J. West, Real Estate and Loan Office, 25 Peachtree st.

The Constitution Job Office has just received two hundred thousand Letter and Note Heads and is prepared to print same at prices that defy competition.

I am opening some of the handsomest fancy chairs, rockers, tables and settees, cabinetwork ever shown in the south. Parties desiring any of these goods will save money by calling on P. H. Snook.

August 24—tues.

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August 24—tues.

JUST RECEIVED

A large assortment of fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, in the Newest Designs, which will be sold lower than ever. See my prices in the window.

A. F. PICKERT, No. 5, Whitehall St.

7th page

Clothing.

SAMPLES TO ORDER

RECEIVED

DE GOODS IN SPRING WEIGHTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AN PRICES

38 Whitehall street.

W. T. PARK, M. D., 38 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

CELEBRATED MANY YEARS FOR HIS CURES of the worst forms of all kinds of diseases of males and females. FURNISHES MEDICAL ADVICE, medicine, etc., to the afflicted at their homes, through mail, express or otherwise, or taken them under his personal care in Atlanta. Call on or write to him the history and statement of your affliction, symptoms, age, sex, etc., enclosing postage for reply.

Administratrix's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order granted by the court of ordinary of said county, will be sold on the 7th day of September, 1886, at the courthouse in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Martin Menko, late of said county, deceased: All of that tract or parcel of land situated and being in city of Atlanta and being part of land lot number eighty-three, county of Fulton, (originally Henry county) bounded and described as follows: Fronting fifty feet (50) north on Simpson street, and running back south said width, within one hundred feet (100) of Ella street, bounded north by Simpson street, east by lot of J. F. Carver, south by lot of C. Menko, administratrix, west by Lynch.

Sold for the purpose of paying debts. Terms cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

Adm'r on estate of Martin Menko, dec'd. aug 24—tues.

Administratrix and Executor's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE OF an order granted by the court of ordinary of said county, will be sold on the 7th day of September, 1886, at the courthouse in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate belonging to the estates of Martin and Joseph Menko, late of said county, deceased: All of that tract or parcel of land situated and being in city of Atlanta and being part of land lot number eighty-three, county of Fulton, (originally Henry county) bounded and described as follows: Fronting fifty feet (50) north on Simpson street, and running back south said width, within one hundred feet (100) of Ella street, bounded north by Simpson street, east by lot of J. F. Carver, south by lot of C. Menko, administratrix, west by Lynch.

Sold for the purpose of paying debts. Terms cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

Adm'r on estate of Martin Menko, dec'd. aug 24—tues.

Executor estate of Joseph Menko, dec'd. aug 24—tues.

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